

The Times

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

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Thursday, May 9.....29,523

Friday, May 10.....29,429

Saturday, May 11.....29,992

Total.....178,590

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The Chinese Mission.

It could hardly be embarrassing to

that excellent and much abused public

servant, Mr. Conger, our Minister to

China, if we were to refer to a fact

which must have become very apparent

to him since his return to the United

States, namely, that the administration

is trying to get rid of him without

scandal or friction, by securing his

nomination to the governorship of

Iowa in August. Just why he should

be regarded as an incubus after all his

sufferings and service during and after

the siege of the Pekin legations is a

matter which does not concern us at

the moment. The fact remains that his

place is wanted, and that he will have

to take a back seat in the party syna-

gogue unless he can manage to secure

some recognition in his own State,

which would serve to render him

worthy of consideration at the Hanna

headquarters.

A despatch from San Francisco, yes-

terday, stated that the Hon. John Bar-

rett, formerly our Minister to Siam,

was making a pilgrimage along the

Pacific Coast in quest of support in his

effort to succeed Mr. Conger. Now, it

is a singular thing that we should also

hear that Representative Hull of Iowa,

who is working the Conger gubernatorial

boom in that State, is also backing

Mr. Barrett's desire to go to Pekin.

Perhaps, after all, it is not so singular.

Mr. Hull is a good Administration man,

and naturally would be loyal enough to

promote its interests by relieving it of

Conger and helping Barrett to his

place at one fell swoop. Why? Because

it is said that the State Department

wants to get rid of the one, while the

other is favored by Mr. Hanna.

We do not wish to say anything de-

regatory of Mr. Barrett. He made a

good record in Siam, and is a gentle-

man of parts and easy adaptability to

home political conditions. Were it prop-

er, to make him Minister to Bogota,

or Peru, or to Siam again, we should

find nothing upon which to ground ob-

jection. It happens, however, that his

appointment to succeed Mr. Conger

would be an act of injustice to Mr.

Rockhill, who has conducted the peace

negotiations on the part of this country

at Pekin with ability, discretion,

and, as far as we can see, with all the

success that his instructions and the

policy of his Government have per-

mitted.

In saying that Mr. Rockhill appears

to be entitled to the honor, we are not

speaking from any personal bias. We

do not forget that the gentleman in

question, when Assistant Secretary of

State, in charge of the Consular Bu-

reau, a little before the Spanish war,

notified our Consuls in Cuba not to

make official reports of Spanish out-

rages, in order that they might not get

before the American public. At the

time we criticized him severely, and, if

we could, would have had him removed

from office. Now that the heat of the

fiercely successful effort to wipe out

Weylerism in Cuba has cooled down,

we are willing to think that he acted

under the positive orders of an Ad-

ministration then practically in alliance

with Spain against the Cuban liberty,

and, in that light, his personal respon-

sibility appears less certain.

That consideration aside, Mr. Rock-

hill has done well in China, and de-

serves the normal reward for his ser-

vice, which is the Chinese Mission

when next it shall become vacant. He is a

Chinese scholar, unique among Amer-

ican diplomats in being able to speak

and write the language of the country.

He has a large acquaintance among

Chinese statesmen and leading vice-

royals and his personal accom-

plishments peculiarly fit him for the

post, and we are unable to see any just

reason why he should not have it.

While Mr. Barrett is working his

boom on the Pacific Coast, it is not to

be doubted that Mr. Denby—who will

be remembered as an exceedingly ac-

tive member of the Alger Relief Com-

mission—also has hopes. As likely as

not he is circulating among the West-

ern stock yards in the interest of his

ambition. Whether he is or not, the

matter is negligible. We can hardly

bring ourselves to believe that Pres-

ident McKinley, under the impetus of

his desire to see his second Adminis-

tration a prize and joy to posterity,

would send a man of the Denby type

to China.

A Great Threatened Labor War.

On general principles we are not

nearly as much inclined to take seri-

ously the declarations or threats of the

Mine Workers' leaders in Pennsylvania

as we were before the strike in the an-

thraxite region of Pennsylvania last au-

tumn. Then, it will be remembered,

the miners had the almost universal sym-

pathy of the American public. It was

believed that their grievances were real

and that they had been long oppressed

by the great coal monopoly. That com-

bination, as they thoroughly well knew,

was one of half a dozen, which, in part-

nership or collusion with certain polit-

icians of commanding influence, had

been able to seize the Government of

the United States and to subject its

executive and legislative branches to

their will in all things, through the

combined power and use of patronage

and money.

At the time of which we speak the

labor leaders interested in the strike

were preaching "no surrender," but

as the date for the Presidential elec-

tion approached, and the head of the

star Hanna was seen in the affair,

their opposition suddenly collapsed and

they and their followers trotted up to

the polls like sheep to the shambles and

suits of Republican Initiative or action,

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Negotiations Pending to Revive the

Joint High Commission.

Negotiations are being made by the

Canadian Government and the State De-

partment with a view to reopening the

sessions of the Anglo-American Joint

High Commission. This body held two

sessions in 1898, one in Quebec and the

other in this city, but failed to present

any convention for ratification. Sir Wil-

frid Laurier, Premier of Canada, has had

several conferences with Premier Bond,

of New Brunswick, on the matter, and

it is probable that the Commission will

meet in this city on the 1st, in the Sum-

mer annex of the Arlington Hotel.

The Commission was created in 1898 for

the purpose of adjusting differences be-

tween the United States and Great Britain

with respect to the Dominion of Canada.

The agreement reached on the part of the

negotiators for both sides was to be set

forth in a convention, which was to be

ratified by both Governments.

The Commission was dissolved during its

session here came to naught as a result

of disagreements on various questions.

The convention has always been kept

secret, as the untimely death of Baron

Herschell in this city prevented the treaty

from being submitted to the Senate.

Baron Herschell was Chairman of Com-

mission on the part of Great Britain, the

other members being Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

Hon. John A. Macdonald, and Hon. Richard

Squires, Minister of Finance of Canada;

Sir Louis G. Davies, Minister of Marine

and Fisheries of Canada; Hon. John

Charlton, Member of the Canadian Par-

liament; Hon. John D. A. Macdonald, and

Hon. John D. A. Macdonald, Member

of Parliament.

The Commission on the part of the

United States was composed of Senator

Fairbanks, Chairman, and Senators Fur-

ber, and Chandler, and Representative

Serrano E. Payne, of New York; Hon.

John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Hon. T. Jef-

ferson Coolidge, ex-Minister to France,

and Chandler P. Anderson, of New York.

The Joint High Commission will have

to consider a number of extremely im-

portant questions, the most important

being the difference between this Govern-

ment and that of Great Britain regarding

Canada. In all, there are twelve

clauses to the treaty to be prepared by

the Commission. The clauses are as

follows:

1. The sealing in Behring Sea and the

waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

2. Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries

and the fishing in the common frontier.

3. The delimitation and establishment of

the Alaskan-Canadian boundary.

4. The rights of the United States to the

subjects or citizens of the United States

and Canada.

5. The rights of the citizens or

subjects of each country within the ter-

ritory of the other.

6. The adjustment of customs duties ap-

plicable to each country to the products

of the other.

7. Revision of the treaty of 1818, respect-

ing the boundary between the United

States and Great Britain.

8. Final and complete definition and

marking of the frontier line, by land and

water.

9. Conveyance for trial and punishment

of persons in the lawful custody of the

other country through the ter-

ritory of the other.

10. Reciprocity in wreckage and salvage

rights.

11. Transportation across intermediate

territory, intermediate (transit) by sea and

land.

12. Transit of merchandise from one

country to the other.

It is probable that the seal dispute, the

Alaskan boundary, and the fishing in the

Great Lakes will keep the

Commission in session for at least a

month. It is said, in the frontier papers,

that the United States will have the

upper hand in the negotiations.

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